

this connection it was perhaps the greatest misfortune to Anacletus that Rome was so thoroughly behind him that even the Frangipani had to come to terms. For Innocent, finding no footing in Rome, must transfer himself to Northern Italy or to France, where he could gain the ear of the whole Church and of the kings and make his cause the cause of Europe at large. He retired to Trastevere, then to Pisa, his native town, accompanied by his electors, while Anacletus, master of Rome, deposed the supporters of his rival and created other cardinals in their places.

There was no doubt as to his commanding position in the Papal city. His great wealth enabled him to bribe the leading families and surround himself with a little army. That the influential orders were for him is shown in letters sent in May to King Lothar by the lower clergy of Rome, urging him to recognise the incontestable right of Anacletus, and by the nobles, who informed him in a lofty tone that so far they had little reason to love him or to wish for his coronation, but since they knew the love of the Lord Pope towards him they now hung upon him with all their hearts, and were prepared at once

to honour the imperial purple.<sup>x</sup>

It was now to be seen which way Italy  
would go.  
Archbishop Walter of Ravenna and  
Hubert,  
Bishop of Lucca, declared against  
Anacletus, but  
the Archbishop of Milan, then under  
the excom-

<sup>1</sup> Giesebrecht, *op. cit.*, vol. iv., p. 59.